

**REPORT**  
OF THE  
**Medical Officer of Health**  
ON THE  
**SANITARY**  
AND  
**HOUSING CONDITIONS**  
OF THE  
**WALTON-LE-DALE URBAN DISTRICT**  
**For the Year 1930.**



1931 :  
PRINTED BY FRANK COUPE, WALTON-LE-DALE.



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*To the Chairman and Members of the Walton-le-Dale  
Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

The following statement forms my Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health bearing on the health and sanitary conditions of the township under your care as the Local Authority. I am, as my custom has been, giving as a foreword a few paragraphs dealing with interesting and important points. In calculating the various rates relative to births and deaths, &c., I am, by the instructions of the Minister of Health, using the mid-year population, 1929, which is estimated at 12,600. Owing to the taking of the census, the estimate of the mid-year population, 1930, could not possibly be available until the end of June. I hold the opinion that the population of Walton-le-Dale has increased. Had the mid-year 1930 figures been published, the effect on our statistics would have undoubtedly placed a more favourable light on them.

- (a) THE MORTALITY RATE is up. For the year 1930 it is 13·1 as compared with 12·6 in 1929, and the rate is 1·5 in excess of the mean death-rate for the five years 1925-1929. The number of those dying from all forms of Tuberculosis has increased and, along with the death-rate, shows an upward tendency thus: 0·39 in 1929, 1·05 in 1930. Annual rates in small districts are liable to marked fluctuations. The cancer rate is fractionally higher, but there were no deaths due to maternal diseases, which is very encouraging.

INFANTILE DEATHS are 13, whereas 11 occurred in 1929, and the comparative rates are 69 per 1,000 registered births in 1930 against 63 in 1929.

BIRTH-RATE. Our birth-rate is better. The figures are 14·9 in 1930, compared with 13·8 in 1929. This rate for 1930 is exactly the same as the mean figure for the five years 1925-1929.

- (b) All the sections of the Public Health Department have been administered with care. Meat Regulations, Milk Supplies, General Supervision of the District, Inspection of Foods offered for sale, Butchers' Shops, Slaughter-houses, Retail Distributing Dairies, Factories and Workshops, Inspections of Dwellings,

both under the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Housing Act of 1925. Milk samples have been analysed bacteriologically and tested by the "Minit" process for visible dirt. The conversion of pail closets to water carriage proceeds. The scavenging, refuse collection and disposal, of the township are efficiently carried out under the direction and control of the Sanitary Inspector.

- (c) Great care and attention is devoted to the prevention of infectious diseases; when outbreaks do occur, isolation in hospital and the homes is rigidly enforced; schools are kept under surveillance.
- (d) Your Sanitary Inspector's Report reveals some points of interest. A very full statement dealing with scavenging and refuse collection, with cost of same, during five individual years; total inspections 1,866, nine hundred and thirty-nine pounds of unfit meat destroyed; notices served: 61 formal, 430 informal; with the exception of 11, all these notices were complied with. Conversion of pail closets to water carriage—40 of these were dealt with, and 20 privies were also abolished, and W.C.'s substituted.
- (e) Mr. Leigh, Surveyor, hands me a statement setting out: The Main District Roads were tarsprayed, pitching and sheeting of other roads carried out, together with other road and footpath work. Ward and Fairfield Streets, Lostock Hall, have had grit sets replaced by tarmacadam. Water main extensions, commenced in 1929, were completed. Construction of 9-inch sewer in Brindle Road, from Collins Road to Kellet Lane. A mortuary has been constructed in Council's store yard.
- (f) The sanitary circumstances of the Township may be briefly summarized: water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal system, with sewers available to most of the area, lighting (gas and electricity), scavenging and disposal of refuse.
- (g) General schemes in connection with Maternity, Child Welfare, Tuberculosis, School Inspection (School Clinics), Supervision of Midwives, &c., are controlled and supervised by the Public Health Departments, Lancashire County Council. The prolonged economic difficulties in the cotton trade has a strangle hold on

the township—our silent mills, testify to this; undoubtedly the loss of wages has crippled the spending capacity of the inhabitants and reduced to some extent the standard of living, yet with this handicap the Council, through its energy, foresight and business capacity, has been enabled to reduce the district rate, and thus lighten the burden of the ratepayers; this relief has reached many cottage homes, for a considerable number of people own the house they live in. I have before said we cannot stand still, the sanitary environment of our people is paramount, and under no circumstances whatever must a halt be called in the effort to place the inhabitants of Walton-le-Dale within the influences of sound and reasonable sanitary conditions.

I desire to thank the members of the Council individually and collectively for the kindness and consideration they have at all times extended to me.

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1931.



# URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-LE-DALE.

## Statistics and Social Conditions.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	4683
Population, Census 1921—12153.	Estimated 1930—	12600			
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1921)	...	2823			
End of 1930, according to Rate Books	...	3323			
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921)		2837			
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£44,729
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£165
Social conditions, including the chief occupations of the inhabitants, Cotton Operatives, Farmers (as Milk Producers), Market Gardeners. There are two small Foundries.					
Paid in Out-door Relief, 1930	...	...	...	...	£658 4 0

## Vital Statistics.

					TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	...	...	182	...	99	...	83
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	188		101		87
Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'9
Still Births	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	6
Rate per 1,000 Total Births				...	...	...	...	...	60
Deaths	...	...	...	...	166	...	95	...	71
Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'1
Death-rate of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—									
Legitimate...65    Illegitimate...166    Total...69									

		Per 1000 of Population.				Per 1000 Births.	
		Birth-rate	Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death-rate from Cancer	Maternal Mortality Rate	Rate of Deaths under 1 year
Mean of 5 years							
1925—1929	...	14·9	11·6	0·72	1·37	6·58	58
1929	...	13·8	12·6	0·39	1·50	11·49	63
<b>1930</b>	...	<b>14·9</b>	<b>13·1</b>	<b>1·03</b>	<b>1·74</b>	<b>nil.</b>	<b>69</b>
Increase or Decrease in 1930 on—							
Five Years' Average							
1925-1929	...	nil	+1·5	+0·31	+0·37	—6·58	+11
Previous Year	...	+1·1	+0·5	+0·64	+0·24	—11·49	+6
Number of Deaths of Infants under one year, 1930							
						...	13
" " " " " "						...	11
Deaths due to Diphtheria						...	2



*Births and Birth-rate.*—The number of live births registered in or belonging to Walton-le-Dale during the year 1930 numbered 188 (males 101, females 87), giving a birth-rate corresponding to 14·9 per 1,000 of the population, which is 1·1 above last year's rate.

Still births numbered 12: 6 males, 6 females, giving a rate of 60 per 1,000 total births.

The provisional live birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales for the year 1930 was 16·3 per 1000.

*Deaths and Death-rate.*—The net deaths actually belonging to the urban district registered in the year 1930 numbered 166 (males 95, females 71). The deaths actually occurring in the district numbered 127, of these 3 were outward transfers, *i.e.*, deaths occurring in the district of persons who did not belong thereto, and there were 42 deaths (inward transfers) which occurred outside the township of persons belonging thereto. In 1929 the corrected number of deaths was 160, 147 in 1928, 165 in 1927, 118 in 1926, and 135 in 1925.

The following table supplied by the Registrar-General, analyses the causes of death, distinguishing males and females :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
All Causes ... ..	95	71
Diphtheria ... ..	1	1
Influenza ... ..	1	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	7
Other Tuberculosis Diseases ...	2	1
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	7	15
Rheumatic Fever ... ..		2
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. ... ..	8	7
Heart disease ... ..	14	12
Arterio-sclerosis ... ..	3	3
Bronchitis ... ..	4	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	7	2
Other respiratory diseases ... ..	2	
Ulcer of stomach, or duodenum ...	1	1
Appendicitis and typhlitis ... ..	2	
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	2	
Acute and chronic nephritis... ..	1	3
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth ... ..	6	2
Suicide ... ..	3	
Other deaths from violence... ..	7	3
Other defined diseases ... ..	18	10
Total deaths of infants under 1 year	8	5
Illegitimate ... ..	1	
Total live births ... ..	101	87
Legitimate ... ..	99	83
Illegitimate ... ..	2	4
Total Stillbirths ... ..	6	6
Legitimate ... ..	5	6
Illegitimate ... ..	1	
Population Estimate, mid. 1929 ...	12,600	

This table compares the years 1921 to 1930 with the preceding 30 years

Period	Per 1000 of the population			Enteric Fever		Diphtheria		Scarlet Fever		Diarrhoea	Rate of Infant Deaths under one year
	Birth rate	Death rate	Phthisis Death rate	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Deaths	
Ten years—											
1891 to 1900...	30·8	18·9	1·25	133	27	46	16	—	—	122	188
1901 to 1910...	26·3	14·7	·95	116	21	98	15	391	16	58	128
1911 to 1920...	18·7	13·7	·91	54	5	166	16	565	11	46	107
Year 1921...	20·5	11·1	·24	1	...	10	...	38	...	4	70
" 1922...	16·4	12·6	·88	...	...	9	...	40	...	2	78
" 1923...	17·3	11·4	·48	3	...	7	...	25	...	2	60
" 1924...	16·3	13·9	·98	2	...	3	...	8	...	2	70
" 1925...	16·7	11·0	1·06	...	...	6	1	19	...	...	39
" 1926...	15·7	9·6	·81	...	...	4	1	25	...	...	46
" 1927...	15·2	13·2	·56	...	...	6	...	34	...	...	57
" 1928...	13·5	11·8	·80	...	...	6	...	62	...	...	88
" 1929...	13·8	12·6	·39	...	...	9	1	35	...	1	63
" 1930...	14·9	13·1	1·03	1	...	6	2	24	...	...	69



The death-rate of the Urban District for the year under report corresponded to 13·1 per 1000, against a rate of 12·6 last year, 11·8 in 1928, 13·2 in 1927, 9·6 in 1926, and 11·0 in 1925.

The provisional death-rate for the whole of England and Wales for the year 1930 was 11·4 per 1000.

#### **Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis).**

Thirteen deaths were registered as due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a rate of 1·03 per 1000; in 1929 there were 5 deaths, corresponding to a rate of 0·39 per 1000 of the population.

#### **Bronchitis and Pneumonia.**

Bronchitis in 1930 contributed 6 deaths, and Pneumonia (all forms) 9 deaths. Last year these diseases contributed 15 and 16 deaths respectively.

#### **Cancer.**

Cancer gave rise to 22 deaths (7 males, 15 females), equal to a death-rate of 1·74 per 1000 of the population. Last year there were 19 deaths registered as due to this disease.

#### **Other Causes of Death.**

Heart Disease was responsible for 26 deaths, Cerebral Hæmorrhage 15 deaths, Arterio-sclerosis 6 deaths, Nephritis 4 deaths, etc.

#### **Infantile Mortality.**

The number of deaths of infants under the age of one year in 1930 was 13 (males 8, females 5), an increase of 2 deaths on the year 1929.

The infant death-rate calculated per 1000 registered births was 69, against 63 in 1929, 88 in 1928, and 57 in 1927.

The infant death-rate for the whole of England and Wales for the year 1930 was 60 per 1000 births.

Of the 13 infant deaths 8 were due to congenital debility and malformation, premature birth. Five infant deaths occurred in Bamber Bridge, 3 in Lostock Hall, 3 in Walton-le-Dale, and 2 in Higher Walton.

#### **Maternal Mortality.**

Maternal mortality is dealt with by the Public Health Department of the County Council.



The following Table analyses the causes of Infant Deaths at stated age periods:—

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	4 weeks— 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Congenital debility and Malformation, Premature birth ... ..	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
Other causes ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ... ..	8	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	13

### General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Such services as tuberculosis, venereal disease, maternity and child welfare and clinics, are supervised by the Medical Officer of Health for the administrative County (Dr. Butterworth), and the Central Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Lissant Cox). The administration by the County, under the above headings, are exceedingly comprehensive, with the highest possible efficiency. District Medical Officers of Health have available to assist them all the resources of the County Public Health and Tuberculosis Departments.

Under the Public Assistance Committee, the townships have the services of a District Medical Officer together with the distribution Poor Law Relief. The Public Vaccinators are now controlled by the County Public Health Department. Veterinary Inspection is available through the County Medical Officer of Health, and I am authorised by the Urban Council to summon this aid when I consider it necessary. I here set out details relating to the Public Health Officers employed by the Council.

#### Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health—Charles J. Trimble, D.P.H.

Salary as M.O.H. 31/12/1930, £175.

Not in private practice. M.O.H. Fulwood U.D. and Preston R.D., Cert. Factory Surgeon.

Sanitary Inspector—Nicholas Baron, C. R. San. I.

Salary as Inspector, 31/12/1930, £300.

He is a whole time Officer, acts as a Scavenging Superintendent. Holds qualification of Meat Inspector.

All the other services, Public Analyst, specialised Inspectors, Health Visitors, &c., are staffed and operated by the Public Health and Tuberculosis Departments of the Lancashire County Council.

The District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator for Walton-le-Dale is Dr. Sidney Sharples, "Dardsley," Lostock Hall.

## Nursing Homes Registration Act.

The County Council is the local supervising authority, under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927; as before stated, there is one registered Home.

One home is registered to take one maternity case at 20 Collins Road, Bamber Bridge.

## NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Council do not provide any special nursing. There are two district nurses provided by local nursing committees, and these are affiliated to the County Nursing Association. This service is most useful and greatly appreciated. These district nurses do not undertake infectious cases, and it is to be noted that the great majority of the outbreaks of scarlet fever and diphtheria go into the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

There are five qualified midwives in practice. This number appears to give a sufficient midwifery service.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Samples of milk and water are sent to the Laboratory, attached to Liverpool University; sputum swabs, &c., go to the Camberwell Research Laboratory, London.

## LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Bye-laws and Adoptive Acts operating in the area are :

Acts in force in the District	Date Act came in force in the District
1. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 ...	1st Feb., 1890
2.                   "                   "                   " Applicable to Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1st May, 1910
3.                   "            Chicken-pox                   ...                   ...	1st July, 1923
4. Infectious Dis.(Prevention) Act,1890 (except sec.14)	1st July, 1891
5. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Pt. I, III, IV. ...                   ...                   ...                   ...	1st " May, "
6. Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...                   ...	1st May, 1897
7. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part II, III, and V, and Sections 52 to 62, and 64 to 68 of Part IV                   ...                   ...                   ...	17th Feb., 1909
8. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part VIII (Fire Brigade)                   ...                   ...                   ...	20th Nov., 1911



The following memoranda and circulars issued by the Minister of Health were received :—

S.R.O. 69—Local Government (qualifications of Medical Officers and Health Visitors) Regulations, 6th February, 1930.

Memo. 151/Med.—Psittacosis, February, 1930.

Circular 1081—Psittacosis, 7th February, 1930.

Memo. 153 M.C.W.—Birth Control, July, 1930.

Circular 1136—Cancer VII., 31st July, 1930.

Circular 1138—Housing Acts, 1930. 19th Aug., 1930.

Circular 1167—Maternal Mortality, 11th Dec., 1930.

S.R.O. 572—Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 8th July, 1930.

### **Hospitals.**

There are two local Isolation Hospitals provided by the Council.

The accommodation provided for " Fevers " is excellent: twenty beds are available. The usual diseases treated are scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever. Occasionally cases of encephalitis lethargica and cerebro spinal fever are dealt with but, as instances of these and typhoid fever very rarely occur, the hospital is mostly used for the two-first named ailments.

Eight beds are available at the Small Pox Hospital, which is a re-conditioned farm house, well situated and away from all other houses; as Walton-le-Dale has not been invaded by small pox for many years there has been no necessity to use this isolation. The immunity so long enjoyed has indeed been fortunate, as on a few occasions small pox has broken out just outside the township.

On page 38 on the Form " Summary of particulars " is given a detailed list of general and special hospitals available for use. None of these are situated within the Township of Walton-le-Dale. The list of institutions is most comprehensive, affording treatment in all possible directions. The admission to the general Hospitals is by recommendation. Cases of urgency are never refused. The other Hospitals are the property of the County and Asylums Board, and are available generally.

No Institutional provision is made for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children.

Mental defectives are treated at Calderstones Institution, Whalley, Lancs., the property of the Lancashire Asylums Board.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

The Council provides two horse-drawn ambulances for infectious cases (fevers and small pox). In the case of non-infectious and accident cases, there is an excellent service run by the Corporation of Preston, and in addition there are two ambulances run by the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society, for accident and non-infectious cases.

### **BAMBER BRIDGE CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.**

Held at the Conservative Club, Bamber Bridge, each week, on Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m. A County Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Nurse attend. The work carried out during 1930 is represented as follows :—

No. of times the Centre was open during the year 48

No. of individual children attending :—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	114
From 1 to 2 years of age...	...	...	...	53
Over 2 years of age	...	...	...	98

No. of attendances by children :—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	824
From 1 to 2 years of age...	...	...	...	292
Over 2 years of age	...	...	...	600

No. of attendances of expectant mothers :—

No. of individual expectant mothers attending	...	...	18
Number of actual attendances	...	...	67

No. of attendances by other women :—

No. of individual women attending	...	...	102
No. of actual attendances	...	...	346

The number of visits by County Council Health Visitors in Walton-le-Dale in 1930 to infants under one year and children one to five years, ante-natal work, &c., is here set out.



## HOME VISITS:—

*Infants (under 1 year)*

No. of first visits	...	...	...	...	274
No. of re-visits	...	...	...	...	408

*Children (1—5 years of age)*

No. of visits ...	...	...	...	...	238
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## ANTE-NATAL WORK (Expectant Mothers):—

No. of first visits	...	...	...	...	32
No. of re-visits	...	...	...	...	19

## CHILDREN ACT, 1908:—

Visit to cases under the above Act	...	1
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## OTHER MATTERS:—

No. of visits to cases of Ophthalmia																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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## TUBERCULOSIS.

For some years past I have drawn attention to the excellence of the scheme, organised and carried out by the Tuberculosis Department of the County Council, under the guidance and direction of Dr. Lissant Cox, the Central Tuberculosis Officer. There are no developments in the curative field relating to tuberculosis that are not investigated and tried, efforts to prevent the disease are rigidly exercised—a consistently decreasing county death-rate extending over a period of years, coupled with a marked yearly reduction of new cases, testify to the far-reaching importance of this county scheme.

**Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.****Water Supply.**

I am quite satisfied, that the water supply is amply sufficient in quantity, and the quality is good and wholesome. I have visited the School Lane Works from time to time.

The hardness of this water as delivered to the mains is always nine to ten degrees of hardness. Such a water is considered, so far as hardness is concerned, to be of excellent quality for general use, its extractive powers are high. Water main extensions carried out amounted to 120 yards.

The water supply is obtained from two sources, and is constant.

- (a) Deep Well at School Lane, Bamber Bridge.
- (b) Manchester Thirlmere Scheme.

The number of houses, farms, etc., in the area is 3279, of these 3260 have a direct supply, while five obtain water from stand pipes. These figures leave a residue of approximately 14 dwelling-houses outside the township's supply, by reason of the long distance intervening between these houses and the water main. The water in these instances is from wells and springs.

The quantity of water taken from the two sources named together with the distribution of the same is as follows :—

(1) From the School Lane Well	...	56,845,000	galls.
(2) From the Thirlmere Scheme	...	72,099,000	„
Total		...	128,944,000 „

The quantity of water delivered by meter outside the district is 3,018,000 gallons. The quantity of water used in the district for trade purposes and delivered by meter is 16,395,000 gallons. Deducting the quantity delivered outside the district, and the quantity used for trade purposes from the whole, there remains 109,531,000 gallons. Accepting the population as 12,600 the supply of water per head per day is 23·8 gallons.

Water is charged for according to rateable value and by meter; the following tabulated statement introduces the explanatory figures :—

On Rateable Value				Supplied by Meter			
Houses	...	...	3147	Farms	...	...	55
Farms	...	...	36	Schools	...	...	11
Clubs	...	...	2	Public Houses	...	...	27
Other properties such as				Slaughter Houses	...	...	2
Workshops, Churches,				Mills, Workshops, etc.	...	...	90
Drill Hall, Hospitals, &c.			16	Clubs	...	...	10
3201				195			

Total property in the township supplied with water ... 3396

The quantity of water used per head of the population each day is up by 1·3 gallons. The figures are: 1930, 23·8, 1929, 22·5.

Twenty-three gallons per day per person is not extravagant, but it should be taken as ample.

Water delivered outside the township is less by 587,000 gallons.



The general introduction of baths and their free use has some effect on raising the consumption.

### **Rivers and Streams.**

There are two quite large rivers. The Darwen runs through the district, the Ribble forms parts of its boundaries. In addition there are a few streams, these are clean. The Ribble may be accepted as a clean and beautiful river; the Darwen has for years received trade pollution, but the Ribble Joint Committee is very active in the direction of improving the conditions of such rivers as the Darwen.

### **Sanitation.**

The township of Walton-le-Dale has, as it should have, all the advantages of a well-governed Urban District. The area is sewered and has outfall works; when and where necessary the sewers are extended. Gas and electric light are installed. An excellent water supply exists, reaching every dwelling with the exception of 14. Regular and efficient scavenging is carried out, and there is a constant sanitary supervision exercised from year end to year end.

### **Scavenging.**

The Council undertake the scavenging. The system is in charge of the Sanitary Inspector, who controls and directs it; he is held responsible for the administration of this important work. In Mr. Baron's report, as Sanitary Inspector, under the section "Collection and Disposal of House Refuse, &c.", is a very exhaustive statement bearing on the work accomplished, and the cost of the same. It would appear that 28 privy ashpits, 321 dry ashpits, 139,792 ash pails, and 17,108 closet pails were cleansed, 2,885 tons of refuse were collected and dealt with. The nett expenditure is very considerably reduced. The nett cost per 1,000 of the population is £76, and the cost per 1,000 houses is £294. I feel I am correct in saying that this service is satisfactory by meeting the requirements of the township.

The disposal of house refuse is by tipping. New "tips" will shortly be ready to be taken into use, situated at Hennel Lane. I consider in an Urban District such as Walton-le-Dale, where convenient "tips" can be provided, this method of disposing of house refuse is very suitable, provided the tip or

tips are thoroughly organised, and the refuse dealt with in a scientific manner.

It is to be noted in passing, that our population, if so disposed, could render very valuable assistance in the direction of lightening the work of scavenging. I have often dealt with this subject, placing on every housewife the responsibility of destroying, so far as possible, household rubbish. So long as we have coal fires, we have at our disposal a means of consuming food scraps and other debris. The turning of the kitchen fire into a small incinerator for a few hours each day is no difficult task, the use of this fire after the cooking of the mid-day meal should be available; on this place whatever requires to be burned, cover with mixed cinders and fine coal or slack, regulate the draft by the damper, and in two hours or so the burning-up is complete, leaving quite a decent fire to prepare for tea. Small details such as this has considerable importance and usefulness, as a rough calculation let me suppose half-a-pound weight of household scraps and debris was burned each day in every house in Walton-le-Dale, upwards of 300 tons of refuse would be destroyed each year; what assistance our housewives could give to the cleansing work of the Council in this and other directions, if they were so minded.

### **Drainage.**

The Surveyor reports the construction of a 9-inch sewer, extending along Brindle Road, from the junction of Collins Road to Kellet Lane end, has been completed.

### **Closet Accommodation.**

In about three to four years pail and privy closets should have disappeared—water carriage will have replaced these old-fashioned methods. Outlying farms, where nearly all the privy closets still exist, could come into line by installing water-carriage and turning effluent into the farm tank. As the numbers of "pails" decrease there is increasing difficulty in obtaining groups of houses where conversion is desired and progress has been somewhat retarded by dealing with odd and scattered pail conveniences; this explains the reduced work for the year 1930.

Twenty privies and 40 pails were replaced by water closets; 46 ash-pits were abolished and covered ash-bins provided. The Sanitary Inspector's Report deals still more fully with this question.



The following table shows the progress made with the conversion of closets to W.C.'s, and the abolition of ash-pits since 1910 to the end of the war (1918); and from 1919 to the end of 1930.

	1910	Year ending 1918	Year ending 1930
Number of Privy Closets ... ..	621	255	42
„ Pail Closets ... ..	1093	973	309
„ Waste Water Closets ... ..	345	327	303
„ Fresh Water Closets ... ..	694	1267	2621
„ Houses with Ash-pits ... ..	1499	994	285
„ Houses with Ash-pails ... ..	1058	1632	2755

### Sanitary Inspection.

A very careful and regular supervision is exercised by the Sanitary Inspector and myself over the whole area. A classified statement is appended of the number of premises visited, defects or nuisances found, the action taken and the results. Attached to this statement is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector under Article 19 of the “Sanitary Officers’ Order, 1926”; this Report is complete and in order. A total of 1,866 inspections were made: in 491 instances notices to abate nuisances or remedy defects were complied with; 61 formal notices and 430 informal notices were served and obeyed: 11 were outstanding at the end of the year.

Shops and premises conducting restaurant business (fish and chip shops), or where food is exposed for sale, have been visited. It is to be recorded that these were clean and satisfactory.

I have once more to draw the serious attention of the Council to the condition of the side streets and back passages connected therewith. These are unmade and during the winter season are water-logged and, in some instances, impassable; in dry weather filthy dust is blown into the houses. I have no hesitation in condemning the existing condition as discreditable and unhealthy. This complaint is the only serious blot I know on the township. I am quite aware that it is the sympathy of the Council with the owners of these side streets in these hard and bad times that has prevented this work being carried out, but I would draw attention to two instances where streets have been “made up”: Edward Street, Walton, and Moss Lane, Lostock Hall, and ask that comparison be made with the

unmade streets, and is the improvement in these two cases not worth the cost in the interests of the public health and the convenience of the residents? There is a limit to the period of waiting and here I consider this moment has come. I again press that this necessary work be carried out without further delay.

There are no lodging houses nor offensive trades. Our van dwellers increase; I have drawn attention to this and the circumstance will be closely watched. Personally, I greatly object to people living in these "shacks," their surroundings in a short time become insanitary and the residents escape their obligations as citizens.

### **Smoke Abatement.**

There is no nuisance due to smoke.

### **Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses.**

There are 10 factories and 18 workshops, including bakehouses. 25 official visits have been paid to factories and 59 to workshops: two defects were found and remedied.

Except during the period of my illness I have attended all the monthly meetings of the Council, and presented a statement concerning the public health and sanitary condition of the township.

I would like here to draw attention to the Report by the Sanitary Inspector, in it is well-marshalled evidence of much work performed in the interest of the inhabitants of Walton-le-Dale.

### **Schools.**

On the whole the condition of schools is good; a few are old and therefore not so up to date, some can be classed as new. The water supplies are excellent, being obtained from the Council's mains. The "office" accommodation is satisfactory, water carriage being generally adopted. The caretakers appear to do their work well, as the schools are clean. The children attending appear to be well fed, tidy, and well clothed; physically, they looked fit and healthy.

The playing yards are bad—being usually surfaced with cinders or coarse gravel; not being level, in wet weather pools of water gather and opportunity is thus given for children to paddle (which they love) and thus wet their feet; in summer, during boisterous weather, dust is freely blown about. I am strongly of opinion these yards are wrong and not conducive to the good health of the children.



The question of ventilation is always difficult: provision may have been made to open windows, but this avails nothing if not used. Female teachers, so far as my experience goes, are averse to opening the windows in their class-rooms. All doors and windows should be opened during recess hours and in holiday periods. The same practice should operate daily, at least for a few hours each day. There are eleven schools in Walton-le-Dale.

### **Housing.**

Number of new houses erected during the year 1930 :

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b))—23

- (i) By the Local Authority—None.
- (ii) By other Local Authorities—None.
- (iii) By other bodies and persons—23

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—

- (i) By the Local Authority :
  - (a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925—None.
  - (b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925—None.
  - (c) For other purposes—None.
- (ii) By other bodies or persons—None.

Financial Assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation :—

Have any advances been made during 1930 :—

- (a) By Loans ?—Yes. Number 47.  
Amount of Loans, £14,369.
- (b) By Subsidy ?—No.

### *Unfit Dwelling Houses.*

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)—144

(2) No. of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925—97.

(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—Nil.

(4) No. of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3)) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation—15.

*Remedy of Defects without service of formal notices—*

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers—14

*Action under Statutory Powers—**A.—Proceedings under Sec. 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—*

- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs—Nil.
- (2) No. of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—(a) by owners—Nil.  
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners—Nil.
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close—Nil.

*B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—*

- (1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied—Nil.
- (2) No. of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—(a) by owners—Nil.  
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners—Nil.

*C.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—*

- (1) No. of Representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders—Nil.
- (2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made—Nil.
- (3) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit—Nil.
- (4) No. of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made—Nil.
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders—Nil.

*Number of houses owned by the Local Authority, distinguishing those built in the last two years and held under (1) Part III of the Housing Act, 1925, (2) Part II of the Housing Act, 1925, and (3) other powers—56.*



Twenty-three houses have been built and occupied.

Of these seven are of the bungalow type, and

16 are of the one-storey type.

17 are drained to the sewer.

6 are built in unsewered areas, and are drained to septic tanks.

22 are provided with baths, and all have W.C.'s, are brick built, and have the Council water laid on.

The following table shows the number of houses in each Ward together with those built in 1930 :—

Ward	Year 1929	Houses built and occupied 1930	Total 1930	Houses in course of erection
St. Leonard's ... ..	931	10	941	10
Lostock Hall West including Browndge ...	847	2	849	...
Bamber Bridge East ...	868	...	868	...
All Saints' ... ..	610	11	621	5
Total ...	3256	23	3279	15

There are no slums : 47 dwellings were purchased under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, the loan money, amounting to £14,369. No less than 411 houses have been up to now dealt with, under the above Act, involving a capital sum of £130,210.

### Inspection and Supervision of Foods.

*Milk.*—There are 55 dairy farms, housing 820 cows, 61 cowkeepers are on the Register and 29 dairymen have registered. 103 visits of inspection were paid to milk producing farms.

The milk supply of the township is well cared for. Five samples of milk were submitted for full bacteriological analysis, all were tubercle free, and the bacterial count was better than Grade "A" standard. The test for visible dirt has also been used, and where unsatisfactory results were obtained, the farmer was communicated with. Amongst the improvements introduced is the use of electric light in shippens. Ten farms now use this means of lighting, and three farms use mechanical milking. The Sanitary Inspector's Report deals very fully with this subject.

*Milk (Special Designations) Order.*—There is one producer's licence to sell milk as Grade "A." Three dealers are licensed by the Council to sell Grade "A" milk. This position has not altered during the last few years.

*Tuberculosis Order, 1925.*—Under the above Order three cows were slaughtered. Nine slaughterings took place in 1929, and 14 in 1928. Apart from the local analysis of milk, very close attention is paid by the Health Authorities of County Boroughs and Boroughs into which milk is sent and disposed of to dairies and distributors. The finding of infected milk is at once reported to the Medical Officer of Health of the sanitary area from which such milk came, and also to the County Medical Officer of Health who notifies the Local Medical Officer of Health. An investigation at once follows into the condition of the herd at the farm supplying the milk. Infected animals are immediately referred to the County Agricultural Committee for disposal. Very active, constant and controlling attention is being bestowed by all Sanitary Authorities on milk supplies, whether produced and consumed locally or sold into the area by outside producers.

*Meat and Other Foods.*—Mr. Baron, Sanitary Inspector, discharges the duties as Meat Inspector under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations. The two slaughter-houses are visited on "killing days." 166 carcasses of pigs were inspected at 61 farms. Notices of slaughter are regularly given; 939 lbs. of meat were seized and destroyed as being unfit for food, owing to tuberculosis and other diseases. As I before said, slaughter-houses, shops, vehicles, and places where food is prepared, are visited both by me and your Inspector.

*Adulteration.*—The Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority. This responsibility rests on the County Medical Officer of Health. Inspectors are selected from the County Constabulary.

The here-inserted table gives the result of Food Examination.

Description of Food and Drugs				Number taken	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Milk ... ..				40	Genuine	One sample of milk reported by Analyst as Poor. Further sample will be taken.
Butter ... ..				4	"	
Cheese ... ..				2	"	
Rice ... ..				2	"	
Pearl Barley ... ..				1	"	
Margarine ... ..				2	"	
Lard ... ..				3	"	
Pepper ... ..				2	"	
Coffee ... ..				2	"	
Bi-carbonate of Soda ... ..				1	"	
Ground Ginger ... ..				1	"	
Cream of Tartar ... ..				1	"	
Arrowroot ... ..				3	"	
Sugar ... ..				2	"	
Total ... ..				66		

No prosecutions necessary.

### The Prevention and Control of Infectious Disease.

The notification of infectious diseases is well observed, and the Fever Isolation Hospital provides immediate segregation, and our Smallpox Hospital is always kept ready to receive cases; one is glad to record the fact that there was no necessity to use it. The head masters and school teachers are prompt in acquainting the Health Office regarding the occurrence of infectious outbreaks, all reported and ascertained instances and like information is supplied by the School Attendance Officer. These diseases are visited by myself or Sanitary Inspector; printed and verbal instructions are given at the homes and schools. Cleansing and disinfection are always fully carried out during outbursts involving schools; each attending child is examined, if it is necessary to take "throat swabs," this is done. Contacts are under observation for incubation periods. Suspicious cases are excluded—in fact very close attention is devoted to all infectious occurrences.

Speaking generally there was little evidence of or tendency to epidemic outbreaks.

*Measles* gave little trouble or anxiety, a few cases of German measles were in evidence at Gregson Lane, associated with a small school outside Walton-le-Dale.



*Scarlet Fever.*—There is a continued reduction in the number of persons who contracted this disease. 24 cases occurred as compared with 35 in 1929; 62 in 1928, and 34 in 1927. The situation is satisfactory. 19 of these went into hospital. No deaths occurred.

*Diphtheria.*—Diphtheria was less prevalent, contributing six cases. There were nine in 1929. Unfortunately two of these died, one a boy, was practically moribund when admitted to hospital. Five of the six instances were treated in hospital.

No use was made of the Schick or Dick tests.

*Typhoid Fever.*—Since 1924, with the exception of the case of Para-Typhoid Fever, I now record Walton-le-Dale has been free from all forms of typhoid fever.

I have to mention that a few children contracted and suffered from chicken pox. There was no ophthalmia neonatorum.

The Council has no means of dealing with verminous persons or their clothing. General disinfection is by steam, and houses are dealt with by means of formalin spray and fumes.

The following table sets forth notifiable diseases in age groups, giving totals of each disease, together with the admissions to hospital :—

" NOTIFIABLE " DISEASES	Total Cases Notified													Total Deaths	Hospital	
	Total Cases at all ages	Years.													Total cases removed to Hospital	Deaths in Hospital of persons belonging to District
		Un-der 1														
			1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over			
Scarlet Fever ...	24	...	...	4	3	7	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	19	...	...
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	6	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	1
Enteric Fever (including para-typoid)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	40	1	...	5	4	11	9	3	2	4	1	...	2	25	2	1

### Tuberculosis.

The following table gives particulars of the new cases of tuberculosis. The figures for 1930 are 13 pulmonary, and 13 non-pulmonary; for 1929 like figures are 9 and 9. Sixteen people died, 13 from the pulmonary form of the disease and three from non-pulmonary type.

#### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1930.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0— 1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1— 5	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
5—10	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
10—15	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
15—20	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	...
20—25	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
25—35	2	2	1	2	1	2	...	...
35—45	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
45—55	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
65 and upwards	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
	5	8	6	7	6	7	2	1
Totals ...	13		13		13		3	

#### Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was necessary under these Regulations, as no individual suffering from Tuberculosis of the respiratory tract was associated in any way with any milk supply, nor was Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, ever required.

The Tuberculosis Committee of the Lancashire County Council, through the Central Tuberculosis Officer (Dr. Lissant Cox) administer the full Tuberculosis scheme now in operation.



Attached to this Report are the following :

- (a) Report by the Sanitary Inspector.
- (b) „ by the Surveyor.
- (c) Summary issued by the M.O.H. of the County of Lancaster.
- (d) Factory and Workshops Report.

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH.

*Broad Oak,  
Penwortham,  
near Preston,  
May, 1931.*

## Sanitary Inspector's Annual Report, 1930.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Walton-le-Dale  
Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the following report on the sanitary work accomplished during the past year 1930 :—

The following closets have been converted to W.C.'s :—

Privies	...	...	...	20
Pails ...	...	...	...	40

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION in the district at the end of 1930.

Fresh-water closets	...	2621
Waste-water „	...	303
Pail „	...	309
Privy „	...	42

ASHPITS.

46 Ashpits were abolished and Ashpails provided.

REFUSE RECEPTACLES in use at the end of 1930.

Houses with Ashpails	...	2755
„ Ashpits	...	285

*The Collection and Disposal of House Refuse, etc.*

The refuse is collected from six separate villages, and disposed of in tips situated in various parts of the district. The Council also collect, and deal with the refuse from 14 houses and one school situated outside the district.

The vehicles used for this work are :—

- 1 Morris 30-cwt. motor wagon.
- 1 horse vehicle.

The following table shows the amount of work done by motor and carts :—

No. of days employed on scavenging.		Weight of Refuse collected and tipped	Total miles travelled	Privies cleansed	Dry ashpits cleansed
MOTOR 272		2,255 Tons	5,145	27	286
CARTS					
No. of days employed on scavenging ...	138	627 tons		1	35
Soiling Tip ... ..	24				
Drag work... ..	52 $\frac{1}{4}$				
Total days ... ..	204 $\frac{1}{4}$				

During the past year 28 privy ashpits, 321 dry ashpits, 139,792 ashpails, and 17,108 closet pails were cleansed, and 2,885 tons of refuse were collected.

The following table shows the cost for the collection and disposal of house refuse for the financial year ending 31st March 1931, and for the purpose of comparison the four previous years :—



Year ending	Gross Expenditure		Gross Income		Nett Expenditure		Population	No. of Houses scavenged	Nett cost per 1000 population	Nett cost per 1000 houses
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			£	£
31 MARCH, 1931...	973	15 4	12	7 2	961	8 2	12600	3279	76	294
31 " 1930...	1226	3 3	11	12 3	1214	11 2	12600	3256	96	375
31 " 1929...	1105	9 5	23	12 3	1081	17 3	12440	3183	87	340
31 " 1928...	1006	0 0	29	13 8	976	6 4	12440	3112	79	314
31 " 1927...	1098	6 11	25	17 9	1072	9 2	12220	3036	88	354

The analysis of the cost of the collection and disposal of house refuse, and the collection and disposal of closet pail excreta is as follows :—

	No. of days.	Cost per day		Total cost		
		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horse vehicles employed for the collection of house refuse and drag work ... ..	204 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	4	146	6	11
Morris motor ... ..	272	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	225	4	6
Hired carting, for drag work (by contract) ... ..				50	0	0
Men's wages... ..				489	7	2
Tip rents ... ..				30	0	0
Repairs to motors, drags, carts, and materials supplied ... ..				32	16	9
Total gross cost...£				973	15	4
Less amount received for scavenging houses situated outside the District ... ..£				12	7	2
Nett cost of scavenging ... ..£				961	8	2

#### HENNEL LANE TIP.

In addition to the above, the scavenging account has been credited with the cost of the preparation of the Hennel Lane site as a tip. The fencing of the land and the making of a roadway leading to the site of the tip have been charged to scavenging as follows :—

	No. of days.	Cost per day.			Total cost.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dennis motor ...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	4	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	10	5
Steam waggon...	3	2	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	6	5
Horse vehicles...	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	14	4	10	11	5
Road Roller ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	11	11
Men's wages ...					61	0	0

Total cost... £95 1 6

This amount added to the cost of refuse collection and disposal ... .. £961 8 2

Credits the Scavenging Department with an expenditure of ... .. £1056 9 8

The roadway is not completed, and the site is not yet available as a tip.

*Cowsheds, Dairies, and Milk Production.*

Repeated inspections have been made of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Shops during the year. General improvements have been effected, and structural alterations to facilitate the production of clean milk have been carried out to buildings, as follows:—

Lighting increased...	...	...	1
Shippons redrained	...	...	2
Dairies provided	...	...	2
Miscellaneous defects made good...			8

Four additional farms have had electric light fitted in the shippons and dairies, making in all ten farms which have this desirable improvement in the method of lighting at night.

Three farms are milking by machinery.

Fifteen samples of milk were taken, and tested by the sedimentation test for dirt. Three letters were posted to purveyors of unsatisfactory samples of milk, drawing attention to the condition of the milk; two of the unsatisfactory samples of milk were produced outside the Walton-le-Dale area, and the Authorities in whose District the farms were situated, were informed of the result of the test; the farms were inspected and action taken by them to enforce the Milk Regulations, and the production of clean milk.

Five samples of milk submitted to Professor Beattie, Bacteriologist, Liverpool, for the full examination, were found to be free from tubercle bacilli, and the bacterial count in every case was below the standard fixed for Grade "A" milk.

*Milk (Special Designation) Order.*

One Producer's Licence to sell milk as Grade "A" has been issued by the County Council to John Metcalfe, Holland House Farm, and three Dealers' Licences to sell Grade "A" milk have been granted by the County Council to the following:—

Messrs. Ogden & Co., 46, Fielding Crescent, Blackburn.  
 Thomas Whittle, 197, Chorley Road, Walton-le-Dale.  
 Margaret A. Livesey, 5, Aspden Street, Bamber Bridge.



The following is a brief summary of the sanitary work carried out during the past year :—

No. of inspections of Dwelling-houses	...	...	144
„ Infected Houses	...	...	34
„ Schools	...	...	4
„ Cowsheds, Dairies, & Milkshops	...	...	103
„ Slaughter Houses and Shops...	...	...	108
„ Yards	...	...	129
„ Drains	...	...	211
„ Factories	...	...	25
„ Workshops and Bakehouses...	...	...	59
No. of Re-inspections...	...	...	950
„ General Inspections	...	...	92
„ Hospitals Inspected	...	...	7
Total			<u>1866</u>

166 pigs were inspected at 61 farms :—

Meat surrendered and destroyed	Tuberculous	...	651 lbs.
	Other Diseases	...	288 lbs.
	Total	...	<u>939 lbs.</u>

No of samples of milk taken and tested for dirt by the sedimentation test	...	15
No of samples of milk taken for the full bacteriological examination	...	5
No. of parcels of bedding disinfected	...	514
„ „ destroyed	...	135
„ „ Dwelling-houses disinfected	...	76
„ „ Schools disinfected	...	4
„ „ Complaints received	...	43
„ „ Drains tested	...	22

*Summary of work done in compliance with notices.*

Defective roofs, gutters, and rain water conductors made good	...	32
Defective closet buildings made good	...	42
„ slopstone pipes and drains made good	...	52
„ closet pails renewed	...	5
„ water closets repaired	...	5
„ yard pavement made good	...	27

General nuisances rectified ... ..	9
Premises cleansed and whitewashed ...	2
Premises drained to the sewer ... ..	17
Miscellaneous defects made good ...	126
Additional closet accommodation provided...	2
Privies converted to W.c.'s ... ..	20
Pails converted to W.c.'s ... ..	40
Ashpits abolished ... ..	46
Ashpails provided ... ..	48
Secondary means of access to dwelling-houses provided ... ..	18
Total...	491

Notices Served	Complied with	Outstanding	Total
Formal ... ..	61	3	64
Informal ... ..	430	8	438
Total ... ..	491	11	502

NICHOLAS BARON,  
Sanitary Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.

Council Offices,  
Bamber Bridge,  
20th May, 1931.

## Report of the Surveyor for the Year 1930.

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I beg to report that during the past year the following work has been carried out:—

The Main and District Roads were tarsprayed and chipped during the spring and summer.

Pitching: Gregson Lane, Bank Head Lane, Bells Lane, and Cuerdale Lane.

Sheeting: Cuerdale Lane from the Vicarage to Knot Lane, with broken granite, and from Knot Lane to the Urban Boundary with limestone tarmacadam.

Gripping: Kellet Lane, Bank Head Lane, Cuerdale Lane, Brindle Road, Hennel Lane, Wateringpool Lane, Daub Hall Lane, Todd Lane, Bells Lane, Gregson Lane, Potter Lane, and Duddle Lane.

Taking up, dressing, and relaying various lengths of natural flags to footpaths in Chorley Road, Walton.

Footpaths were tarchipped in Chorley Road, Blackburn Road, and Browndedge Road.

During the summer and autumn white lines were painted on the roads at dangerous bends and corners in the township.

Old grit setts were taken up in Fairfield Street, Ward Street, and Birtwistle Street, Lostock Hall, and the carriageway was sheeted with tarmacadam. A carriageway and footpaths were constructed in Moss Lane, Lostock Hall.

The water main extension, commenced in 1929, were completed.

The construction of a 9-inch sewer in Brindle Road, from junction of Collins Road to junction of Kellet Lane was completed.

The conversion of part of a cart shed into a Mortuary, at the Council's Store Yard, off St. Mary's Road, was completed.

During the year plans for 39 houses and 10 bungalows, proposed to be built in the district, were submitted and approved by the Council.

The usual flushing of drains and water mains, and stoppages were attended to by the Council's men.

JAMES LEIGH,  
Surveyor.

Council Offices,  
Bamber Bridge,  
19th May, 1931.



## URBAN DISTRICT OF WALTON-LE-DALE.

**SUMMARY of the particulars required by the Ministry of Health Circular 1119, dated 18th June, 1931, to be included in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1930.**

### 1.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospital accommodation provided or available :—

For smallpox—Converted farm house known as Bradkirk. Where situate—Bamber Bridge. For other infectious diseases—infectious Hospital. Where situate—Brindle Rd., Bamber Bridge. Joint or otherwise—not joint.

Are patients required to contribute towards cost of treatment ?—No. No. of beds available *for your District*: For Smallpox, 8. Scarlet Fever, 14. Enteric Fever, 3. Diphtheria, 3.

Observations as to sufficiency or otherwise of the available accommodation—sufficient.

(Some of these beds can be used for other diseases as necessity requires).

Has any action been taken or advised with the object of securing that the hospital accommodation available is utilised to the best advantage ?—None required.

Has action been taken to shorten the period of stay of uncomplicated cases of scarlet fever ?—No. Or to replace hospital treatment in suitable instances by nursing and supervision at home? Some cases of Scarlet Fever have been nursed at home by desire of parents.

Have any new methods been adopted for the selection of individual cases for which admission to hospital is most imperative ?—No. Or any new decision as to the admission of cases of diseases such as measles or whooping cough ?—No.

Is there any hospital accommodation within or without the District available for the use of the inhabitants of the area for the following?

- (a) General Medical—Preston Royal Infirmary.
- (b) General Surgical—Preston Royal Infirmary.
- (c) Children—Preston Royal Infirmary.
- (d) Maternity—Preston Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green, Fulwood.
- (e) Venereal Diseases—Preston Royal Infirmary, under County scheme
- (f) Tuberculosis—County Scheme, Sanatoria & Pulmonary Hospitals.
- (g) Chronic Sick—Public Assistance Institution, Fulwood.
- (h) Mental—Whittingham and other County Mental Hospitals.
- (i) Mental Deficiency—Ribchester and Calderstones.
- (j) Orthopædic—Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, and Biddulph, Staffs.
- (k) Ear, Nose, and Throat—Preston Royal Infirmary.
- (l) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia—Under County Scheme.

Is the Public Assistance Institution within your district?—No.

Is there a *separate* P.A.I. Infirmary?—Yes. Fulwood, near Preston.

Any other Public Assistance Institution in the district :—No.

Is there any institutional provision in your area for :—

Unmarried mothers—No. Illegitimate infants—No. Homeless children—No.

Ambulance facilities :—

(a) For infectious cases—One horse ambulance, Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases—Two motor ambulances (Order of St. John and B.R.C.S.) Preston Royal Infirmary  
1 Borough Motor Ambulance (a good service).

Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

Is there in your district :—

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (Consultation and treatment)—Address of centre—Conservative Club, Bamber Bridge.

Give day and time open—Weekly, on Thursday, from 2 to 4 p.m.  
Provided by the County Council.

Day Nursery, School Clinic, Orthopaedic Clinic, Artificial Light Clinic, Tuberculosis Dispensary, Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre—No. (All administered by the County Council).

#### PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Medical Officer of Health—Charles J. Trimble.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as M.O.H. at 31/12/1930, £175.

Is he a whole or part-time officer of the local authority?—Part time.

Any other public appointments held by him?—M.O.H., Fulwood U.D. and Preston R.D. Cert. Fact. Surgeon.

Is he in private practice?—No.

Sanitary Inspector—Nicholas Baron.

Remuneration (including bonus, if any) as Sanitary Inspector at 31/12/30—£300.

Is he a whole or part-time officer?—Whole time.

Does any Official act as Assistant Sanitary Inspector?—No.

Veterinary Inspector—Veterinary services available when required.

Any other Specialized Inspector(s) (e.g., Food Inspector)?—The Sanitary Inspector is a Certified Food Inspector.

Other Public Health Officers, such as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitors, Special Nurses, Dental Surgeon, etc.—None.

The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927 : Action taken during the year 1930 :—

No. of applications for registration—. No. registered—1. No. of orders made refusing or cancelling registration—. No. of appeals against such orders.—. No. of Cases in which such orders have been—(a) Confirmed on appeal—. (b) Disallowed.—

No. of applications for exemption from registration—.

No. (a) granted— (b) withdrawn— (c) refused—.

Any observations—Only one Nursing Home in the District.



New legislation (if any) and date of operation :—

Local Acts—None. Special Local Orders—None.

General Adoptive Acts—Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, Public Health Act, 1925 (except sections 21, 22, 44, and part 5.

Bye-laws relating to public health—Yes, 23rd Sept., 1901.

Observations as to their administration—All observed and in active use.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

Nature of arrangements made by the local authority in the district for—(a) General nursing—None. (b) For infectious disease, *e.g.*, Measles, etc.—None.

State if nursing is provided by arrangement with a district nursing association or directly by the local authority— By a District Nursing Association.

If not by local authority does the latter assist the district nursing association financially, and to what extent?—None.

Does the local authority contribute to any voluntary hospital? If so, state name of hospital and amount.—None.

Is there a District Nursing Association established *in the District*?—

Yes. Is it affiliated to the County Nursing Association?—Yes. How many District Nurses employed?—Two.

What co-ordination (if any) exists with the local authority and what financial obligations fall upon the latter.—None.

Does the Association undertake—(a) \*Midwifery cases?—No. (b) Monthly nursing?—No.

(\*Attendance at confinement without a medical practitioner).

Is any financial assistance given by the local authority? Is so, the amount.—No.

Is a specific purpose laid down? (*e.g.*, nursing of measles, etc.)—No.

Has any *local* scheme been prepared in regard to the Supply of Food and Milk for expectant and nursing mothers, and of Milk for infants?—Yes, County Council Scheme.

Is the work of the Local Authority related to or administered in co-operation with the National Health Insurance—No.

Midwives.—Is any midwife employed by or assisted by the *local* authority?—No.

Number of midwives on the County Council Register, 31/12/1930.—No. on Register—5. No. actually practising—5.

Any comments as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the midwifery service?—This appears to be sufficient.

### 3.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply—Source and quality—Deep well at School Lane, Bamber Bridge. Supply taken from Thirlmere Scheme, Manchester Corporation. Constant or intermittent—Constant.

Approx. No. of dwelling-houses supplied.—Direct—3260. By stand pipe—5.

Possibilities of contamination—None.

Action taken in respect of any form of contamination—None.

Any liability to plumbo-solvent action—None.



If piped supply, state if water has been analysed during the year and the result—No.

Any insufficiency and where—None. Nature of extensions (if any) during the year—extended 120 yards.

#### Rivers and Streams—

Action taken to check the pollution of streams—The Ribble Joint Committee supervise this.

Have any new works been established (such as artificial silk works, etc.), and is there any resultant river pollution? No.

#### Drainage and Sewerage—

Sewage disposal works, method of treatment—Precipitation and Filtration.

What is the character of the drainage system?—The major portion of the Township is sewerred. Any extension or improvement in character and sufficiency during year—Extended 2095 yards.

Areas, or Townships, without proper drainage system—Outlying portions of the District.

Action taken—Drain testing, flushing, etc.—Both when called for.

#### Closet accommodation at end of 1930 :—

Privy Middens:—No. of Middens—40. No. of closets attached to these middens—42. No. of pail closets—309. No. of dry ashpits (*excluding middens*)—245. No. of fresh water closets—2,621. No. of movable ashbins for refuse,—2755. No. of waste water closets—303.

Conversions—		During year 1930.	During 5 years 1925—1929.
No. of privy closets	{ To fresh w.c.'s	20	43
	{ To waste w.c.'s	....	....
	{ To pails, etc.	....	21
No. of pail closets	{ To fresh w.c.'s	40	435
	{ To waste w.c.'s	....	....
No. of waste w.c.'s to fresh w.c.'s ...		...	9
No. of houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles		46	394

Is there any definite policy at the present time for abolishing privy middens and pail closets?—Yes.

Does the Council contribute towards the cost of conversion?—Yes. If so, how much?—One-half the cost.

What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for *new* property?—W.C.'s.

#### Scavenging—

Character and efficiency of the arrangements for scavenging and removal and disposal of house refuse for whole of district?—Satisfactory.

How performed (state whether by sanitary authority, contract, or occupiers of houses)?—Sanitary Authority.

Are motor vehicles used?—One motor and one horse vehicle.

If privy middens exist, are they emptied by day or night?—A few remain, day scavenging.

Has a destructor been provided?—No.

If not, how is the refuse disposed of?—Tips.

#### Sanitary Inspections during 1930—

No. of premises visited—1866.

Defects or nuisances—No. discovered 502; No. abated 491.

No. of notices served—Informal 430; Statutory 61.

Legal proceedings—None.

## Smoke Nuisance—

Any special action taken with regard to smoke abatement—None.  
 No. of observations—None. No. of legal proceedings taken—None.  
 What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour?—None fixed.

## Offensive Trades—None.

Workshops and Workplaces—What is their condition?—Satisfactory.

Common Lodging-houses—Number—None.

Houses let in Lodgings—Action taken or needed—None.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.—Action taken or needed—Vans are inspected.

Underground Sleeping Rooms—Any need for regulations?—None.

Schools—Sanitary condition—Satisfactory with exception of playing yards. Water supply, &c.—Good from the Council's mains.

Canal Boats—Number inspected—None.

## Health Education :—

Any action taken during the year in regard to the publication of information or dissemination of knowledge relating to health or disease? (*e.g.* Health Week, Special Lectures, etc.)—Two Cinema Health Lectures given at Bamber Bridge, one for Children and for Adults? Leaflets delivered and exhibited on Measles and destruction of flies.

## Rag Flocks Acts, 1911 and 1928 :—

State whether there are in the district any premises on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold. If so, give particulars of inspections made or action taken—None.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

1.—*General Observations as to housing conditions*, including the standard of houses, the prevalent types, age and approximate numbers and general soundness of the several types—any information as to prevailing forms of defects and of prevailing bad conditions resulting from overcrowding: Good, we have no slums; in one or two centres the houses are old, and a few are not worth repairing.

2.—*Sufficiency of supply of houses.*

- (a) Extent of shortage, if any, of houses available at reasonable rents, and the measures taken or contemplated to meet any shortage; There is a shortage; about 50 reasonably-priced houses would meet the present local requirements.
- (b) Information as to any important changes in population during the period under review or anticipated in the future: No changes contemplated.
- (c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses: No difficulties.

*Overcrowding.*

- (a) Extent. The basis on which the estimate has been made should be stated: Very little; in a few instances two families occupy the same cottage.
- (b) Causes. How far it is due to inability to pay the rents of available houses: Two tenants have left the Council's houses, and the reason given was inability to continue to pay the rent.
- (c) Example of special action taken during the year 1930 to deal with overcrowding: None necessary.



Extent to which houses have not an adequate internal water supply :  
Five houses supplied by stand pipe.

Extent to which houses have no water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation within their own curtilage, distinguishing those having : The closet accommodation in the District is good.

*Unhealthy Areas.*

Extent to which areas of the District are unhealthy, with information as to complaints received or representations made, and action taken, in regard to any of these areas—There are no unhealthy areas.

*Byelaws relating to houses, to houses let in lodgings, and to tents, vans, sheds, etc.*

Adequacy of existing byelaws of each class, and special difficulties in or limits upon their enforcement—None. No difficulties during the year.

*General observations on housing matters not already covered, and on any difficulties experienced in housing administration, and the measures taken to meet them—*The housing question is not so urgent. There is little or no overcrowding.

**Local Authority's Housing Scheme :—**

Give brief particulars of any scheme now in hand or contemplated—None.

Town Planning (applicable to Boroughs and Urban Districts with a population of more than 20,000 at the Census of 1921) : Has a Town Planning Scheme (as required by the Town Planning Act, 1925, Sec. 3) been prepared by your Authority—No.

**5.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

*a) Milk Supply.—Action taken with regard to—*

The administration of The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, and the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926—All Milk Producers and Distributors are registered. Every dairy farm has been inspected ; many improvements have been effected, and more are in progress.

No. of cases under 1915 Act referred to County Public Health Department—None.

*The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923—*

No. of dealers' licences issued by the local authority during 1930 in respect of : "Certified" milk—None.

"Grade A (Tuberculin Tested) " milk (1) Bottling—None. (2) Distribution—None.

"Grade A" milk (1) Bottling—None. (2) Distribution—3.

No. of licences issued in respect of "Pasteurised" milk :—Pasteurising Plants—None. Retail distributors—None.

Any refusal or revocation of registration of retailers or of licences for graded milk, with reasons for the refusal or revocation—None.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops—Are they periodically inspected ?—

Yes.—How often ?—An average of twice a year.

What is their condition ?—Some excellent, others not so good.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow.—(a) Where cows are habitually grazed—None fixed. (b) Where cows are *not* habitually grazed—800 cubic feet.



Have any notices been served during the year requiring additional window area in farm buildings? If so, give the number—1.

In how many cases have the notices been complied with?—1.

Has any owner undertaken (voluntarily) further works on the ground that the required alterations afforded an opportunity for the remodelling of cow-sheds?—Yes.

One new shippin built. Two dairies provided. Two shippins re-drained. Eight miscellaneous defects made good.

Any information as to the cost of work, either actual or estimated, giving separately, if possible:

- (a) Work undertaken to meet requirements of the Order,  
The cost of work done not recorded.

Farms.—No. of dairy farms—55. Approximate number of cows in the district—820.

Cowkeepers.—No. of cowkeepers (including the dairy farms)—61.

No. on register—61. No. of inspections during the year—103.

Dairymen or purveyors of milk (other than cowkeepers).—No. of dairymen or milk purveyors (other than cowkeepers).—29.

No. on register—29.

Any arrangements for veterinary inspection of dairy cows?—None

Action taken by local authority as to Tuberculous milk. No. of samples submitted for bacteriological test. — 5. Result — positive, none; negative, 5.

(b) Meat, &c.—Observations on—

- (1) Action taken with regard to meat and other food, including inspection of slaughterhouses, meat shops, stalls and vehicles, and places where food is prepared—Regular and general supervision.

- (2) Has a public slaughterhouse been provided?—No.

Private slaughterhouses :—None. registered—None. No. licensed 2 annually.

Bakehouses :—Number—26. Condition—Satisfactory.

Amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1930 as unfit for human consumption—State approximately the weight of carcasses and of parts :—

Tuberculous carcasses and parts.—651 lbs.

Diseased, unsound, or unwholesome meat (*other than above*).—288 lbs.

Other foodstuffs.—None.

No. of legal proceedings and result.—None.

Food poisoning? Action taken (if any).—None.

(c) Adulteration, etc.—Controlled by County Council.

Action taken (if any) by *local authority* in respect of—(i) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928; (ii) Public Health (Condensed Milk Regulations, 1923 and 1927; (iii) Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927; (iv) The Public Health Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927. None.

If the Council is an Authority under the Food and Drugs Acts, give name of laboratory at which analyses are carried out.—By County Council.

(d) Bacteriological examinations of food :—Controlled by County Council.

Any analyses done during the year, and the laboratories to which specimens were sent.—Milk and Swabs, Liverpool University and Camberwell Research Laboratories.

## 6.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

NOTE—The Ministry of Health states the prevalence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year 1930 should be reviewed, and noteworthy facts as to the source or spread of infection should be recorded—Very little infectious disease in evidence.

Diphtheria antitoxin.—Notes on the supply and prompt use :—Always an ample supply. Early use when cases are discovered in time ; large doses.

Is a supply kept *within* the district ?—Yes. If so, where ?—Infectious Hospital Brindle Road, Bamber Bridge.

Are any other vaccines or sera supplied free to medical practitioners ?—No.

Encephalitis lethargica.—Any special occurrence—No.

Any after-care measures adopted—No.

Scarlet fever.—Discovery of “return” cases—None.

Pneumonia, malaria, dysentery, and trench fever.—Experience in regard to these diseases—Pneumonia not always notified.

Pathological and bacteriological examinations.—At which laboratory are specimens examined ?—Camberwell Research Laboratories, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5.

No. of specimens examined in 1930 :—

Blood—1. Sputum—None. Throat Swabs—7. Swabs for ophthalmia neonatorum—None. Water—None.

Action taken in regard to (a) Contacts, (b) Return Cases, (c) Carrier cases. Contacts are closely observed. Return cases none. No carriers under observation.

Has any use been made of the tests known as the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively, or of the recently developed artificial methods of immunization against these diseases ?—No.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.—No. of vaccinations performed by the Medical Officer of Health :—(a) primary—None. (b) re-vaccinations—None.

If any of the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in your district, state for what period (see Table on page 27) :—

Measles—No. Whooping Cough—No. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)—No. Chicken-pox—Yes.

No. of times School Closure adopted during 1930 for—

Scarlet Fever—None. Whooping Cough—None. Diphtheria—None. Chicken-pox—None. Measles—None. Influenza—None.

No. of reports made during 1930 under Section 14 (5) Sanitary Officers Order, 1926—None.

Influenza—Observations on any special inquiries undertaken in connection with epidemics—None required. Each case of infectious disease is separately visited.

Other diseases which have received special attention, *e.g.*, locally contracted anthrax, or rabies ?—None.

Cancer—Any observations as to the prevalence of cancer ? State any local action taken to improve the facilities for diagnosis and treatment of cancer (whether by local authority or otherwise) ?—No special action taken.

Any special enquiries relating to cancer in the area conducted in consultation with the Departmental Committee on Cancer or otherwise—No.



## Disinfection :—

No. of houses disinfected during 1930—76. Method (state disinfectant used)—Formalin and Sulphur.

Are houses disinfected after (a) Phthisis—Yes, always. (b) Measles—Where necessary.

†Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, &c. (steam or otherwise)—Steam. No. of articles disinfected—514.

Where is apparatus situated?—Infectious Hospital, Brindle Rd., Bamber Bridge.

†If apparatus at hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., of patients *not* removed to the hospital?—Yes.

Any arrangement for bathing verminous, &c., persons?—No.

In how many instances has disinfestation been carried out?—None.

The prevalence of any animal or insect pest such as rats or mosquitoes, etc., should be referred to and particulars given of the measures taken for their suppression—Instructions as to flies issued.

What is the ratio of non-notifiable tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis death?—All notified with the exception of one case of tubercular meningitis.

In your opinion, is the notification of tuberculosis in your district efficient?—Yes.

Has any action been taken in cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify?—No.

Is there any evidence of excessive incidence of, or mortality from, tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district?—No.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Any action taken under these Regulations relating to tuberculosis employees in the milk trade—None.

Prevention of Blindness.

Action taken (if any) under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes—None.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1930.—Conversions of closets to W.C.'s. Abolition of ashpits and provision of ashpails. The completion of the extension of sewer in Brindle Rd., Bamber Bridge, 2095 yards.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of District.—Further closet conversions. Abolition of ashpits and provision of ashpails. The proper draining and construction of back-passages and side streets.

(Signed) Charles J. Trimble,  
Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1931.



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1930, for the Urban District of Walton-le-Dale on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

### 1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories ... .. (Including Factory Laundries)	25	None	None
Workshops ... .. (Including Workshop Laundries)	59	None	None
Workplaces ... .. (Other than Outworkers' premises)	None	None	None
Total ... ..	84	None	None

### 2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	1	1	None	None
Other Nuisances ... ..	1	1	None	None
Total ... ..	2	2	None	None

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,

May, 1931.

Medical Officer of Health.







